In the Claims

44. (Amended) A method of forming a heparin monomer according to claim 43, wherein a hydroxyl terminated compound of the formula:

$$CH_2=CR_5-C(=O)-O-CH_2-CHR_6-(O-CH_2-CHR_6-)_n-OH$$

is reacted with carbonyldiimidazole to form an activated imidazoyl carbonate of the formula:

B

$$[CH_2=CR_5-C(=O)-O-CH_2-CHR_6-(O-CH_2-CHR_6-)_n-O-C(=O)+Im]$$

$$CH_2 = CR_5 - C(=O) - O - CH_2 - CHR_6 - (O - CH_2 - CHR_6 -)_n - O - C(=O) - Im$$

where R₅ and R₆, which may be the same or different, are each selected from H and CH₃; and n is from 0 to 49, and the activated [inidazoyl] <u>imidazoyl</u> carbonate is coupled with heparin at a basic pH.

Please enter the following new claims:

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A heparin monomer according to Claim 43 wherein R₆ is H.

108. A heparin monomer according to Claim 43 wherein R₅ is CH₃.

N9. A heparin monomer according to Claim 43 wherein R_5 is CH_3 and R_6 is H.

NO. A heparin monomer according to Claim 109 wherein n is 7.

131. A method according to Claim 44 wherein the said hydroxy terminated polyoxyalkylene is hydroxy polyethyleneglycol methacrylate, which is reacted with carbonyldiimidazole to form the activated imidazoyl carbonate:

 $CH_2 = C(CH_3) - C(=O) - O - CH_2 - CH_2 - (O - CH_2 - CH_2 -)_n - O - C(=O) - Im.$

N2. A method according to Claim 111 wherein n is 7F-